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CYLINDROSPORIUM MINOR, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Fraxinus viridis*. Manhattan, Ks. Kellerman, 839. Spots: subangular, 3–4 millim. in diameter, red-brown, with the central part lighter; acervuli innate, rather large, raising the epidermis on both sides of the leaf in a pustuliform manner, but mostly opening above and finally black, so as to resemble perithecia, but there is really no distinct perithecium; conidia narrow-cylindrical, curved, nucleate, hyaline, $35\text{--}40 \times 2 \mu$, much resembling those of *C. Fraxini*, E. & K., only much smaller. This is different from *Septoria Orni*, Pass. (Thum., M. U., 395), which also approaches *Cylindrosporium*.

PHLEOSPORA ANEMONES, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Anemone*. Kansas. Swingle, 843. Perithecia hypophyllous, black, membranaceous, prominent, subglobose or hemispheric, then flattened, thickly scattered over the surface of the leaf, which assumes a dirty brownish look both above and below, but without any definite spots; sporules fusiform, curved, nucleate and, for the most part, with endochrome finally three times divided, $30\text{--}40 \times 2\frac{1}{2}\text{--}3 \mu$, hyaline. This does not seem to be *Septaria silvicola*, Desm., but we have no specimens of that species for comparison.

SPHÆRELLA CRUS-GALLI, E. & K.—On withered leaves of *Panicum crus-galli*. Manhattan, Ks, 1887. Swingle. Perithecia buried in the substance of the leaf and visible on both sides, but more prominent above, evenly scattered or in small groups, with scattering perithecia intermediate, globose, $100\text{--}115 \mu$ in diameter, with a broad, round opening above; asci oblong, $50\text{--}55 \times 10\text{--}12 \mu$, without paraphyses; sporidia crowded, oblong-fusoid; subinequilateral, 1-septate and mostly constricted at the septum, hyaline, $14\text{--}16 \times 4 \mu$. This is quite different from *Sphærella Panicum*, Cke., which is on purplish spots and has 3-septate sporidia. *S. Maydis*, Pass., is also different, having rather larger perithecia more distinctly grouped and (see spec., in Rab-Winter's Fungi, No. 1,851) has sporidia fusoid, $16\text{--}20 \mu$ long. This is also different from *S. Muhlenbergiæ*, Ell., which, by the way, is a good species and quite distinct from either *S. graminicola*, Fckl., which has larger asci and sporidia or *S. pusilla*, Awd. *S. graminicola*, Fckl., see spec., in Rehms. Ascom., 794, and F. Eur., 3,446, has asci $75 \times 12 \mu$ and sporidia $15\text{--}20 \times 3\frac{1}{2}\text{--}4\frac{1}{2} \mu$.

OBITUARY—DR. GEORG WINTER.

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the death, after long and severe sickness, of our most valued friend, Dr. Winter, which took place the 16th of August, at Connewitz, near Leipsig. Although of world-wide mycological fame, he had scarcely more than reached the prime of life; he was not yet quite forty years of age at the time of his death. His loss will be felt by every student of fungi. We think at once of his important though unfinished work, the "Pilze" of Germany, the *Exsiccata*, so carefully edited and indispensable to all, the numerous monographs and critical studies recently published or promised soon, and in vain look for others as able to carry on what was so well begun. A brief outline of his life and work was given in this JOURNAL last January and to this (p. 8) the reader is referred, where also a list of his mycological publications is given.